

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

101

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1776.

CLEVES, February 20.

PPRIVATE accounts mention, that there has been great murmuring among the Brunswick and Hessian troops, about going to America; and that two regiments had mutinied, and killed the major-general, who endeavoured to bring them to reason.

STADE, March 18. Yesterday the embarkation of the first division of the Brunswick troops in his Britannic majesty's service was completed, and the fleet in readiness to depart as soon as the wind will permit.

LONDON, March 2.

The plan which lord George Germaine has laid down for the operations of the next campaign in North-America, is for the main army to take the march along the line of the coast, and utterly to destroy every city, town and village on both sea and great rivers, to which a ship can come up, which, he thinks, will entirely cut off all the naval designs of the Americans, and perhaps prove the most effectual means of putting an end to the war. Several members of the cabinet second this opinion, which it is imagined will prove the prevailing one. Lord North is against it.

The ministry expect every hour to receive an express from Berlin with an account of the death of the Prussian monarch. His majesty has long laboured under a complication of disorders, and his constitution is totally broke; for several weeks he has been confined to his chamber, and very few people are admitted to him. It is whispered at Potsdam that he has a confirmed dropy.

Extra of a letter from Hamburg, Feb. 13.

"Of the gentlemen on the recruiting party, whom Great-Britain engaged to supply and complete the royal American regiment with men from Germany, none have succeeded so well as col. de Scheiter. We have it this day from Stade, that he just arrived at that place from a long circuit, with a body of 750 exceeding fine men, most of them already disciplined, who are forthwith to be shipped for England on board of transports stationed there. The large bounty he offers causes great desertions in the Prussian garrisons, and even in the very regiments of those princes who have hired them out to the king of Great-Britain, because though a larger bounty be given to the princes as levy money, yet as every farthing is pocketed by them, the men run away as fast as they can, and enlist with him; so that the pumber of men the colonel undertook to furnish will be completed within a few days; and he will proceed then, as it is said, to raise a thousand of the best German rangers for the same service.

"If the above be fact, there is one comfort, that we need not make any allowance for cripples, as in the first 300 sent over in January last, which was just one sixth part of the whole.

"By the treaties concluded with the German princes it seems to be their interest, that none of their respective corps ever should return again; for, as they receive for every man thirty crowns (seven guineas) as levy money, the same sum is to be paid to them when any of the soldiers are killed, or lost by any accident whatever, which, upon the whole, makes 14 guineas per man; and since the princes are furnished with the means of procuring soldiers at a very cheap rate, it is evident they do not wish their return. Now, if the soldiers desert their colours in their own prince's dominions, how much more will they do it in a foreign country, where they will meet with greater encouragement, and numbers of their own countrymen? In short, the whole appears to be calculated to satiate the appetite of savage hungry princes, to people the vast American continent, and to bear down—poor Old England!"

March 7. A correspondent writes, that yesterday an express arrived at the minister's house with advice that the Hanoverian troops sent to Gibraltar had mutinied, and killed all their officers. The regency of Hanover have sent over a strong remonstrance against the plan of taking into British pay 10,000 electoral troops, the sending away of which would leave the country too much exposed to the suspicious designs of powerful neighbours.

March 11. A letter from Holland has the following article: "We on this side the water begin to entertain a very indifferent opinion of the abilities and honesty of your present ministry. If they have great abilities, they are applied to wicked and destructive purposes. Your trade to that vast empire of America, is totally lost, the credit of your nation in a ruinous condition, inasmuch that those here who have money in your funds are in great pain about it, and believe will draw it out as fast as possible. Your religion too seems in danger ever since the Québec bill passed, and would the Scotch militia bill pass, your whole country will soon be overpread with a worse than Egyptian plague, prerogative and arbitrary power."

Many authentic accounts having been received of the distresses of the clergy of the church of England in North-America, the archbishop and bishops (with his majesty's approbation) have opened a subscription for their relief; and they doubt not of the concurrence of the laity and clergy, whose circumstances will enable them to contribute to so charitable a design. — Subscriptions on the above to this day amounted to £153. 6d.

March 17. Wednesday night advice was received of the death of the king of Portugal.

The king of Prussia has positively objected to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel suffering any of his troops to go into our service.

March 11. A great personage, we hear, is extremely well satisfied within himself, that the ensuing campaign will be a conclusive one, and frequently expressed himself to that effect, adding, "that he wishes he was as sure of bringing over a few of the leaders in the opposition, as he is of conquering America."

The king of Sardinia has acceded, it is said, to the family compact—if so, a war will soon break out in Italy.

The last ship that arrived from New-York brought the government's dispatches only. No letters came by her; and so extremely cautious was governor Tryon, that no person was acquainted with the vessel's departure for England, and his own servant was sent home with the packet.

The Preston of fifty guns, is ordered to be fitted immediately for the reception of a flag officer; and it is said, that an additional admiral will be sent out to America.

The Shark and Vulture, two new sloops, lately launched at Deptford, are commissioned, and ordered to be fitted for sea.

This day was launched from his majesty's yard at Woolwich, a new frigate; immediately after which, his majesty's ship Eagle, commanded by Lord Howe, sailed for America.

Two additional companies of 57 men each are ordered to be raised immediately, to reinforce lord Percy's regiment now at Boston.

The Greyhound and Pearl men of war, for America, are put into Plymouth.

A gentleman arrived in town from Plymouth says, that on Tuesday morning he was at Yarmouth, and the people there said, that the evening before they saw eight large ships sail down the channel; about six in the evening they saw a great blaze from one of them, which continued all night; that early in the morning a great explosion was seen, after which only seven sail could be discerned.

Capt. Jones Bewfield, who arrived on Tuesday in the river from the West-Indies, informs us, that he saw several Spanish men of war and frigates cruising off Cape Nicholas Mole. He says at Cape François there are some French men of war, and a number of armed cruisers, and that others are continually arriving. Provisions of all sorts are remarkably dear throughout the whole of our West-India islands; and they are greatly at a loss for want of lumber, which is likewise dear, which they used to be supplied with from North-America.

March 16. Advice is said to be received from Lisbon, that six men of war, and four frigates, were sailed from thence for America; and that they have on board three persons of distinction; who are gone to treat with the Congress about opening a trade from America to Portugal.

His majesty has appointed brig. gen. Howe and Clinton to be generals in America.

A bill is passed for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia out of the land-tax.

The Brunswickers are destined to Canada, and the Hessians and regiment of Hanaus to Boston. Burgoyne's light horse go to Boston, but the general's command is to be in Canada.

The launching of the Culloden man of war, which was to have been to-morrow at Deptford, is postponed, the men having had fresh orders to get ready for sea eight large sloops of war.

March 17. Yesterday a court of alderman was held at Guildhall, when Richard Clarke, Esq; was sworn in alderman of Broad-street ward, in the room of Benjamin Hopkins, Esq; elected chamberlain.

Yesterday, in the house of commons, the bill for the better encouragement of seamen and mariners to enter into his majesty's service, was read the third time, and passed; and to day it was read a first time in the house of lords.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that adm. Gayton has taken several sloops and schooners into the pay of government, and fitted them out as tenders; each is commanded by a lieutenant, to cruise for the American vessels off the Havannah, Monti Christi, St. Kittia, and Corosoa, where they have met with great success, having taken several prizes in the course of a few months.

March 18. Two regiments ordered to Cork for embarkation (of which the 16th was one) have had their orders countermanded.

Orders are sent to Sheerness for his majesty's frigate Winchelsea, capt. Bateman, to be fitted out for the American station, and a number of hands are now employed for that purpose.

It was reported yesterday at Change, that as government had refused to treat with the present Congress, the Americans have come to a resolution to call a new Congress, the delegates to be appointed by their assemblies, and not one of the old members to be in, and that government has actually appointed commissioners to treat with them, and are to go express before lord Howe sails.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, March 22.

"They write from Vienna, that the imperial ministry doth not seem to look with indifference upon the steps taken by the duke of Brunswick and landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in sending such considerable bodies of troops out of Europe, when they know that the general diet of the empire, assembled at Ratibon, came to a resolution some years ago, against all such emigrations

of the inhabitants of Germany. These letters add, that the limits of the principality of Moldavia are now settled to the satisfaction of that court and the Ottoman porte, in consequence of which considerable presents have lately been sent to Constantinople."

NEWPORT, June 10.

Last Saturday arrived here the ship True Blue, of 200 tons, taken about 14 days past, by the brig Cabot, capt. Hinman; her cargo consists of 115 puncheons, and 25 hogheads of rum; 84 hogheads, 20 tierces, and 18 barrels of sugar; 20 tierces of coffee; 60 bags and 2 casks of pimento; 200 bags and 10 casks of ginger; 182 bags of cotton, and 48 hides. She was from Jamaica, bound to Lancaster, in England; mounted six carriage guns, and had 16 men, but made no resistance. Capt. Hinman was waiting for a ship of 600 tons, when this prize left him.

A Philadelphia armed pilot boat has carried into cape Anne a Jamaica ship, homeward bound, with 400 hogheads of sugar, 100 puncheons of rum, a large quantity of cotton and coffee, and 20,000 dollars in cash.

A gentleman who left the Vineyard on Monday informs, that some continental cruisers, or privateers, had sent a ship of 300 tons in there, loaded with sugar, rum, and Madeira wine, bound from Jamaica to England, and that they had taken three or four more, which were to make the first port they could. The above ship was to be carried into Dartmouth the first wind.

NEW-HAVEN, June 12.

Extra of a letter from general Arnold, Montreal, May 23.

"I have only one minute to acquaint you I am well, though much fatigued, having this morning returned from an expedition fifteen leagues above this, at a place called St. Anne's, where we have lately had near five hundred of our men made prisoners, by a number of regulars and savages; you will see a particular account soon of the agreement I have made with them for exchange of prisoners. I never was more mortified in not having it in my power to revenge the cruel and perfidious treatment of our enemies: Humanity forbade the step; and though I had a sufficient force, my hands were tied."

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Extra of a letter from Wilmington, Cape-Fear river (North-Carolina) dated 17th May, 1776.

"The generals Clinton and Cornwallis had formed a design to seize our guard at Orton's mill, near Brunswick, and, for that purpose landed, on the night of the 10th instant, about 1000 men above and below. We have killed two of their soldiers, mortally wounded one of their captains, and taken two prisoners; upon which they retreated precipitately, after shooting an old woman in the thigh, stabbing another with a bayonet, and beating out the front teeth of a third. Our guard consisted of about 100 foot, and 20 light-horse, the latter did the execution; the officer of the foot having made an excellent retreat, with a few pieces of artillery, and without horses, when he was almost surrounded. These circumstances you may depend on. Clinton and Cornwallis, when he saw the poor women (who were in brigadier Howe's house) very generously gave them ten shillings each, as an ample compensation for what they had suffered."

A letter from George-Town (South-Carolina) mentions, that brigadier-general Armstrong passed through that place about the first of May, in his way to Charles-Town.

We hear from Morris-Town, that, in obedience to orders received from general Dickenson, col. Ford drew up his regiment, in order to draught one quarter of them for immediate service; who, to the honour of the county and cause in which they are engaged, immediately turned out as volunteers—it is to be hoped, that these spirited people will meet with the applause they deserve, and encourage others to imitate their noble example.

Extra of a letter from Albany, dated June 12, 1776.

"I was this morning informed by general Schuyler, that about 300 of the regular troops came up the river St. Laurence as far as the Three Rivers, where they were busy intrenching themselves, at which time gen. Sullivan, with his brigade, arrived at the shore; he immediately ordered 2000 of his troops under general Thompson, to march down to dislodge them, and, by appearance, there is not the least doubt but he will effect his purposes; should he succeed in this, he is determined to march his army to Quebec, as the enemy have no sufficient force to withstand them. Besides, the Canadians are extremely friendly, furnish our army with all such kind of provisions as they have, barely on having a certificate for the delivery. They also take commissions, and joined our army in great numbers, previous to gen. Sullivan's arrival, and sending our little army retreating, the Canadians begged and prayed that our army should not leave the country. From these circumstances, although they are termed a treacherous people, we have reason to conclude that they are determined to be our friends, and to support us with their all. Gen. Sullivan's letter is dated the 5th and 6th instant.

Col. Magaw's and col. Shee's battalions are this day expected from Pennsylvania, and a great number of the militia from the different parts of New Jersey, Connecticut and this province, so that in the course of this week we may expect to have here an army of at least 5000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.
The following is the circular letter sent to the committees of the different counties in this province, by the committee of inspection and observation for this city and liberties.

GENTLEMEN, Philadelphia, May 20, 1776.
WE have, in a former letter to you, referred to the instructions given by the assembly of this province to their delegates, and they are published in the votes of the house; you will, therefore, not be surprised to hear that the delegates of Pennsylvania did not give their voice in con- cels on the question "for establishing government throughout the continent on the authority of the people;" but, by declining to vote on this momentous affair, did, as far as was in their power, withdraw the province from this union of the colonies, both in council and action.

By the inclosed papers you will perceive the city and liberties have been convened, and have expressed their sense on the said resolve of congress.

We judge the number of people met, on this occasion, exceeded four thousand, and consisted of that class of men who are most to be depended on in times of danger.

A change of such importance as that now proposed is not brought about without some contest, arising from the opposition of interests, and the force of prejudice in favour of old and established forms. The associators will have to contend, in the present instance, against the proprietaries and all their dependants, influenced by self-interest, and holding lucrative offices under them—with all whom they can influence, joined by all the avowed as well as secret enemies of the cause of American freedom.

It will, however, be absolutely necessary for us to unite with firmness, and pursue our measures with a steady perseverance, which will undoubtedly carry us through every difficulty that may arise.

This committee have thought the object before us of such consequence to the safety and happiness of the province as to induce us to send some of our committee and fellow-citizens into each county, to incite such of the good people as are friends to liberty, and determined to oppose the cruelty and injustice of Great-Britain, to a spirited and manly exertion of their undoubted rights and privileges, in the present favourable opportunity of establishing them for ever.

We have judged this the more necessary, as we are informed the party we have already mentioned as our opponents will be indefatigable in their endeavours to frustrate, by falshood and every other means in their power, every attempt which shall be made to emancipate the people of this province from the bondage in which they have been long held.

To point out the necessity, in our present alarming situation with respect to Great-Britain, of establishing a form of government capable of exerting, in the most effectual manner, the whole strength of this province, in conjunction with the other colonies, for the common defence, by cold reasoning on the subject, would be to affront your feelings as men.—The insults and barbarities of our enemies are unequalled, and the supineness of our government can only be pardoned in consideration of the fatal obligations of allegiance which they seem to hold themselves bound to, by their sacred oaths—a supineness which, being continued, will involve us in distresses too great to be borne and make our last struggles for liberty but the convulsive efforts of expiring life.

From a free government, established on "the authority of the people," and having their interest alone in view, we may reasonably expect the manly and effectual exertion of that strength which God hath given us for our defence, and on which, next to the providence of Almighty God, will depend the future peace, liberty and safety of the whole people.

We have seen, and some of us have felt, the melancholy effects arising from the opposing interests of the proprietary and the people—Who can recollect the horrors of the late Indian war, and not shudder at the idea it brings to his mind. Fire, sword, desolation, and death in the most infernal forms, will be presented to our view—Parents and children weltering in their blood—Infants torn with savage brutality from their mothers' wombs, and made the food of dogs!!—Objects yet more terrible than these will press upon our reluctant minds; objects which our fond affection for the foster tex forbid our recollection!!—Little does it avail to inquire who was most to blame, the proprietary, or the people then in power—it is plain, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the horrid ravages of that dreadful war were long permitted to spread through this devoted province, by means of the unjust claims of haughtiness and "absolute proprietaries." To rid yourselves for ever of their tyranny is now in your power.—If you embrace it, your descendants will glory in their ancestors.—If you neglect it, you will entail slavery on your posterity, and they will justly execrate your memory as unworthy of a parent's name. Liberty and slavery is before you, take then your choice.—For us, we are determined to be free, and invite you to partake with us of that freedom which all are intitled to. If you wish this province to be restored to their rank in the continental union, we recommend to you to nominate such a number of your committee as you may think proper, to meet, throughout the province, deputies from the other committees, in Philadelphia, on Friday the 18th day of next month, in order to agree upon, and direct the mode of electing members for a provincial convention, to be held at such time and place as the said conference of committees may appoint for the express purpose of forming and establishing a new government, "ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE PEOPLE" only, and for the security of their peace, liberty, and safety, according to the enclosed recommendation of the honourable continental congress.

We are, gentlemen, your humble servants,

Copy of a circular letter from the committee of safety to the committees of inspection and observation in the several counties of this colony.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

GENTLEMEN, Philadelphia, 22d May, 1776.
WE are under frequent necessity of addressing you upon subjects of public concern, of which the present is not the most unimportant. It is upon occasion of the uneasiness and dissatisfaction that we are told have prevailed in some parts of the country, on account of the high prices to which many of the imported articles of merchandise, and some necessities of life, have advanced. But before we proceed further, it is proper to declare our opinion, that the scarcity productive of these

high prices is not an artificial, but a real one, proceeding from the late absolute prohibitions of one important branch of our trade, and the risk and danger which have attended every other.—From whatever fatal source a general discontent arises, it cannot fail, in this critical season of our affairs, to have the worst consequences, but in our capacity, as guardians in some measure of the public welfare, it would give us infinite satisfaction if the evil in question, which will be removed with better times could be referred to its true cause; the peculiar situation in which this country is placed; rather than to a general inclination in individual traders, to rapaciousness and extortion. If even it should be supposed, that avarice has no small share in producing this complaint, this, although highly blameable, should be patiently submitted to; for at what time, or in what country, has there not been some sordid minds ready to prey upon the public necessities? Such disposition to extortion may indeed be but too common; we find it prevail where at least one of the motives to it mentioned above, cannot be pretended.—We have seen one of the articles of our own produce, flax, lately raised in price to twice its former value.

We know not where a remedy can be applied, for a knowledge of human nature should teach us, that so inordinate and crafty a vice as avarice has ways to elude all the force and restraints of authority; and truly, in such cases, the interposition of power would sometimes produce more mischievous consequences than the evil it affected to cure.

We lament, as the greatest misfortune, any cause that has a tendency to sow discord among us, and promote dissention, at a time when nothing short of the closest union can save us from destruction. We lament that clamours should be excited where they cannot but be unavailable; we would rather our countrymen should consider whether the real, although temporary inconvenience, they now feel, may not, by care and industry, be converted into as real and permanent benefits. It may, if rightly improved, teach us the arts of supplying our own wants by our own hands. Had it not been for the excessive dearthness of foreign linens, probably we should not have the present prospect of relief in that article, which the abundant quantities of flax-seed lately sown affords us. Happily there are few wants which this country cannot of itself supply; if we look about us, every farm can afford some substitute for almost every necessary article that is now imported; these need not be pointed out, being well known.

It is these sentiments which only can produce a cheerful acquiescence under the present circumstances of our affairs, and a determined spirit of exertion to resist the efforts of tyranny; such sentiments, we expect, will be inculcated by all men of understanding and influence, in their respective neighbourhoods, and such we make no doubt, from your public duty, as well as from your patriotism and well known attachment to the common cause, you will lose no opportunity whatever to excite.

We are, gentlemen,
Your very humble servants.

By order of the committee,
GEORGE CLYMER, chairman.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW-JERSEY.

Burlington, June 14, 1776.

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of this congress, the proclamation of William Franklin Esq; late governor of New-Jersey, bearing date on the thirtieth day of May last, in the name of the king of Great-Britain, appointing a meeting of the general assembly to be held on the 20th day of this instant, June, ought not to be obeyed.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this congress, the said William Franklin, Esq; by such his proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the resolve of the continental congress of the fifteenth day of May last.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this congress, all payments of money, on account of salary or otherwise, to the said William Franklin, Esq; as governor, ought from henceforth to cease; and that the treasurer or treasurers of this province shall account for the monies in their hands to this congress, or to the future legislature of this colony.

By order of congress,
SAMUEL LUCKER, president.

A true copy, WM. PATTERSON, secretary.

IN CONGRESS, June 14, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this congress, that great quantities of salted beef and pork have been purchased for exportation, which, if not restrained, may render the supplies of the army difficult and uncertain,

Resolved, therefore, That no salted beef or pork, except as much as may be necessary for the use of the crew, be exported from any of the United Colonies, in any vessel, under any pretence whatever, until the farther orders of this congress.

By order of congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

June 18.

Resolved, That no man in these colonies, charged with being a tory, or unfriendly to the cause of American liberty, be injured in his person or property, or in any manner whatever disturbed, unless the proceeding against him be founded on an order of this congress, or the assembly, convention, council, or committee of safety, of the colony, or committee of inspection of the district wherein he resides. Provided, that this resolution shall not prevent the apprehending any person found in the commission of some act destructive of American liberty, or justly suspected of a design to commit such act, and intending to escape, and bringing such person before proper authority, for examination and trial.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

June 19. Yesterday the deputies from the counties of this province met in provincial conference in this city, in consequence of the resolution of the continental congress of the fifteenth of May, declaring it "to be necessary that the exercise of any kind of authority under the crown of Great-Britain should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people."—Colonel Thomas McKean was chosen chairman, col. Joseph Hart, vice-chairman, Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith, and Samuel C. Morris, secretaries. We hear deputies are appointed from every county."

Copy of a letter from the hon. John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, to the convention of this city, dated Philadelphia, June 11, 1776.

GENTLEMEN,

THE congress have this day received advice, and are fully convinced, that it is the design of general Howe to make an attack upon New-York as soon as possible; the attack, they have reason to believe, will be made within ten days; I am therefore most earnestly to request you, by order of congress, to call forth your militia, as requested in my letter of the 4th instant, and to forward them, with all dispatch, to the city of New-York: And that you direct that they march in companies, or any other way that will hasten their arrival there. The important day is at hand that will decide not only the fate of the city of New-York, but in all probability of the whole province. On such an occasion there is no necessity to use arguments with Americans; their feelings, I well know, will prompt them to their duty, and the sacredness of the cause will urge them to the field. The greatest exertions of vigour and expedition are requisite to prevent our enemies from getting possession of that town; I must therefore again most earnestly request you, in the name, and by the authority of the congress, to send forward the militia, agreeable to the requisition of congress, and that you will do it with all the dispatch which the infinite importance of the cause demands.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Resolved, New-York, June 8, 1776.

THAT the thanks of this congress be presented to his excellency general Washington, for the important services he has rendered to the United Colonies, and for the attention he has paid to the interest and civil authority of this colony; and that he be assured of the readiness of this congress to afford him all the aid in their power, to enable him to execute the important trust reposed in him.

Ordered, That the president wait upon general Washington, and communicate the said resolution to him.

June 9. The president informed the congress, that pursuant to the order of yesterday, he waited upon his excellency general Washington, and communicated to him the resolve therein mentioned;—that his excellency was pleased to return the following answer, and requested the president to communicate the same to congress.

"Gentlemen,
"I am extremely obliged for the high sense you entertain of my services, and for your promises of every possible assistance in the discharge of my important duty.

"You may rest assured, that my attention to the happiness of this colony shall not be wanting, nor my regard to its civil authority remitted, whilst I am honoured with the command I now hold.

ANNAPOLIS, June 27.

IN CONVENTION.

Annapolis, 24 June, 1776.

THE letters of capt. Montagu, and of Robert Eden, Esq; of this day, to the Council of Safety, were laid before the Convention, and on consideration thereof,

RESOLVED unanimously, That the said capt. Montagu, by detaining several servants belonging to the inhabitants of this province, and by refusing to deliver up a soldier who deserted from the service of this colony, hath violated the truce and acted in manifest violation of his promise to preserve the same sacred.

ORDERED, That the commanding officer do not permit any baggage or effects belonging to Robert Eden, Esq; or any other person on board the Fowey, to be carried on board the said ship; and to take care that all communication with the said ship immediately cease.

ORDERED, That the letters of capt. Montagu to Robert Eden, Esq; of yesterday, and the several letters from the Council of Safety, of this day, to capt. Montagu and Robert Eden, Esq; and their answers, together with the above resolve and order, be immediately published.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVAL, clk.

FOWEY, off Annapolis, Maryland, 23d June, 1776.

SIR,

I HAVE the happiness to acquaint you, that last night I arrived here with his Britannic majesty's ship the Fowey under my command, agreeable to an order from captain Hamond of his majesty's ship the Roebuck, and senior officer of his majesty's ships at Virginia: and in consequence of your application to him, I have hoisted the flag of truce at my fore-top-gallant-mast-head, to shew that I am not come in an hostile manner, and of which I desire you will be pleased to acquaint the inhabitants, that they may not offer any insults to my officers and boats, and on my part I shall hold the truce most sacred.—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that every accommodation the Fowey can afford is at your, and your friends service, and that my boats shall at any time be ready to attend your coming off; and sent for your property. I am,

Sir,
Your very humble servant,
GEO. MONTAGU.

To ROBERT EDEN, Esq;

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

SIR,

Annapolis, June 24, 1776.
REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the Council of Safety this morning by Mr. Samuel Lowmy and others inhabitants of this province, setting forth that a number of white servants belong-

ing to the several persons so applying, had run away from the service of their masters.—We are also informed that a soldier in the service of this province had deserted from capt. Scott's company.—A flag is sent with a list of the servants and to request the delivery of them and of the soldier, if they should be found on board, and if they or any others should hereafter attempt to get on board, we expect they will not be received. We are authorized by the Convention to say, that the people of this province will strictly observe the truce, in confidence that capt. Montagu will do the same.

By order and on behalf of the Council of Safety,
I am
Your most obedient servant
CHA. CARROLL, V. P.
GEORGE MONTAGU, Esq;

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.
Annapolis, June 24, 1776.

SIR,
APPLICATION having been made this morning by Mr. Samuel Galloway and other inhabitants of this province to our board, representing that a number of servants had left their masters, a list of which we send you inclosed, and that they had reason to believe they were gone on board the ship of war or her tenders now at anchor in the road.

We request the favour of your excellency to interpose your good offices with capt. Montagu for the delivery of the servants to their respective masters, if they should be found on board. We are authorized by the Convention to say, that the people of this province will strictly observe the truce, in confidence that capt. Montagu will do the same.

By order and on behalf of the Council of Safety,
I am, with respect and regard,
Your excellency's most obedient servant
CHA. CARROLL, V. P.

His excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq;
FOWEY, off Annapolis, 25 June, 1776.

SIR,
IT is my wish, in every respect, inviolably to preserve the truce under which his majesty's ship Fowey came up this bay for his excellency your governor, and as soon as his effects are all on board, which I expect them to be to-morrow morning, the Fowey will return to the fleet, without committing any hostility, if his majesty's colours receive no insult.

With regard to the servants for whose return you apply, my instructions prohibit my discharging them, to suffer perhaps a severe and ignominious servitude, nor is it in my power to deliver up any subjects of his majesty who embrace his service, and risk their lives in seizing an opportunity for that purpose.

The orders to his majesty's ships, to receive all persons who are affected, and give them every protection.—Such boats along side this ship as are the property of any inhabitants of Maryland shall under the truce be immediately restored to the persons claiming them; I intended to have had them landed this evening.—I hope that no obstruction will be given to the remainder of governor Eden's baggage, and that of the gentlemen going down with him being immediately put on board, as I have orders to proceed down the bay, as soon as that service which brought me up is completed. I am,

Sir,
Your humble servant,
CHA. CARROLL, Esq; GEO. MONTAGU.

His majesty's ship Fowey, June 24th, 1776.

SIR,
IN answer to your letter by capt. Stone, which I have just received, relative to the application made by Mr. Galloway and others, on account of some runaway servants, I can only say that capt. Montagu's orders, "to receive on board, and give protection to, all British well affected subjects," are positive, and that he does not consider it in his power, consistently with those orders, to comply with your request.

He says that you cannot consider this refusal as any violation of the truce; that the Fowey has not, and will not, receive any runaway slaves on board; that he is bound by, and must follow, his instructions; that all vessels belonging to this place, now along side, he intends giving up; and that he has never sent ashore to bring servants off, or encourage deserters. I can add no more than that every exertion of my interest, or interposition, on this subject, must prove ineffectual, against the king's orders.

I hope we shall get away to-morrow, and not be delayed by any obstruction to the baggage, or flock, of the gentlemen here, as yet not brought off. Withing peace and prosperity to the province on constitutional principles, I am,

Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
ROBERT EDEN.
CHARLES CARROLL, Esq; barrister,
v. p. of the Council of Safety, Annapolis.

FOWEY, off Annapolis, the 25th of June, 1776.

SIR,
I HAVE been waiting all this day for the return of the boat with the remainder of the governor's baggage, but to my great astonishment perceive she is still along side the wharf; and as I yesterday received a letter from Mr. Carroll on behalf of your board, am apprehensive she is detained. If that is the case, it will break off the truce that is now subsisting between his majesty's ship under my command, and the province of Maryland.

I desire that you will be pleased to let me know the reason of this delay of the boat, that I may take

my measures accordingly; and desire that his majesty's boat now sent on shore, will return with an immediate answer. I am,

Sir,
Your humble servant,
GEO. MONTAGU.
The President of the Council of Safety.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Annapolis, June 25, 1776.

SIR,
BY command of the Convention I inclose you their resolution of yesterday which expresses the occasion of discontinuing an intercourse with the Fowey, which was wished and expected to have ended more satisfactorily. Any measures that may be attempted for the ostensible cause of stopping the governor's baggage must properly be imputed to your breach of the truce, and will be resented in full proportion to the injury.

For and on behalf of the Council of Safety,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAN. or ST. THO. JENIFER, P.
GEORGE MONTAGU, Esq;

In CONVENTION.

25 June, 1776.
THIS Convention being informed that writs of election have been issued in the name of the proprietary, for the election of delegates in assembly,

RESOLVED, That the said writs be not obeyed, and that no election be made in consequence thereof.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVAL, clk.

Yesterday about noon the Fowey hoisted sail, and went down the Bay.

AT a very respectable meeting of the associators of Anne-Arundel county, held at West-River on Saturday the twenty-second instant, the following important questions were submitted to their consideration.

1st. Whether in the opinion of the associators present, the province of Maryland should or should not be bound by the determination of the majority of the United Colonies upon all questions to be agitated in Congress, such only excepted as are calculated to regulate or in any manner interfere in the internal government of the province. Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

2^{dly}. Whether the instructions that were imposed upon the delegates of this province in Congress, by the December and continued by the May sessions of Convention, should or should not be immediately rescinded by the present Convention, and the delegates in Congress intrusted with discretionary powers of exercising their own judgments upon any question that may come under their consideration. Resolved unanimously in the affirmative, from a thorough conviction that the true interests and substantial happiness of the United Colonies in general and this in particular, are inseparably interwoven and linked together, and essentially dependent upon a close union and continental confederation. The complexion of the times is such, that in our opinion, unanimity alone can render our opposition to the establishment of a parliamentary tyranny, glorious; by division, the most diabolical wishes of the king, lords, and commons, will be effectually realized.

Published by order of the meeting.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

THAT the people should have a share in the legislature is the vital principle of every free government. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers should be vested in one man, or body of men, is incompatible with and destructive of liberty. If chance or indifference should ever consolidate such inconsistent powers, the freedom of the people will be in danger until they are separated. This radical evil in our colony demands immediate attention and requires an instant cure. All men, by nature fond of power, are unwilling to part with the possession of it. The desire to command increases every day, the exercise of it creates affection, and what was granted as a trust is soon claimed as a right. The affable, courteous, patriotic, citizen, out of power, frequently degenerates into the haughty, insolent tyrant, when vested with supreme command. No man, or body of men, ought to be intrusted with the united powers of government, or more command than is absolutely necessary to discharge the particular office committed to him. A rotation of power, a rotation of office, with moderate salaries, are the best and most effectual means to preserve the liberties of the people. Our Convention was introduced as a temporary expedient, a child of necessity to supply, in some measure, a want of government. The old and constitutional government could not be trusted. The present Convention, invested by the people at their election with the whole legislative power, exercise not only the legislative but the judicial and executive authority. This jumble of characters must and will introduce the most palpable errors and confusion into our public affairs. The justly celebrated Montesquieu observes, that a complex tyranny is established by such a combination of powers. For the want of a proper government the greatest crimes to the state may be committed with impunity. Our paper money may be forged, intelligence conveyed to our enemies, and traitors bear arms against us. The first ought to be punished with death, and the two last with the loss of life and estate. The danger to the community from the commission of these crimes is every day increasing. The Convention could not declare the penalty for the offence without pointing out some mode for the trial of the criminal. As legislators to make the law, and as judges to determine the breach, in the case of life, would seem too arbitrary, and deprive the people of the great bulwark of their liberty, a trial by jury. No courts are established to ex-

ecute the laws of the Convention as the law of the land. A trial by jury therefore could not be given, and on that account criminals no adequate punishment could be given.

Many other reasons will suggest themselves to the reader, and convince him, that the present government by Conventions ought now to continue, prudence and our safety call for the establishment of a proper, effectual and well regulated government. The writer of this paper would be for an abolition of government by Conventions, if the conduct of the two last was wholly unexceptionable. It has been well observed, "that in the relation of constituent and representative, one principal security of the former is the right he holds to be fully informed of the conduct of the latter, and no case can exist in which it would be of more importance to exercise this right than the present, nor any in which the representative would more willingly acquiesce in the exercise of it." The late Convention were pleased to de-lare, "that they had no intention or desire to prevent any person from freely examining into their conduct, or to exercise his judgment, or to communicate his sentiments as to the abilities or fitness of any man to fill the office to which he is appointed; and that it is necessary for the purpose of filling the places of highest trust, with the best and most approved characters, in the community, and for the preservation of public liberty, that there should be such free investigations." The right of examining into the public conduct of their rulers is inherent in the people. The Convention have given their public testimony of the propriety of the exercise of it. Without the caution annexed, I would not wantonly and licentiously traduce, by misrepresentations, the conduct of any public body, or of any individual.

The conduct of the December Convention, in appointing about fifty out of their number (eighty) to be brigadiers and field officers of the militia, has given great offence. A monopoly in trade or power will not be tolerated in a free government. I am sorry to mention the mode of appointing the officers of the regular troops. Merit should be the only recommendation to office. To truck, to bargain for each others votes, without any enquiry into the pretensions or abilities of the person proposed, and with no other condition, than if you will vote for my friend, I will give my voice for yours, was mean, dishonourable and disgraceful. The refusal to vote individually, by which the conduct of each member might be known to his constituents, was very exceptionable. That eighteen members should make the law for this province is impolitic and unjust. An equal representation of the people is the best and greatest security for their liberty, and the public cannot conceive the reasons for the Convention's rejecting a motion to that purpose. The charter of this province has been deemed sacred by our Conventions; the charter to the city of Annapolis grants the citizens a right to send two delegates to assembly, and an act of our assembly confirms that right; the Convention disregarded the petition of the citizens to send delegates to Convention. The instructions given by the Convention to their deputies in Congress, discovered a want of confidence in their members, or the Congress, and had a dangerous tendency to withdraw this province from their union with the other colonies. The draft of the instructions as reported by the committee, will be published with a few strictures. The first Council of Safety consisted of sixteen gentlemen. To prevent an abuse of power, from a continuance thereof in the same persons, that Convention resolved, that at each Convention, one half of the members should be ineligible to the succeeding Council. At the December Convention seven gentlemen were constituted a Council of Safety, with power to any four or more of them to elect another in case of death. At the last Convention in May, nine gentlemen were elected a Council of Safety.

The December Convention left out of the Council of Safety gentlemen of abilities, and of known and approved attachment to the American cause; the last Convention continued the gentlemen appointed in December. Why did not the rule to prevent an abuse of power, from a continuance thereof in the same persons, take place, at the last as well as at the December Convention? Were the gentlemen worthy of more trust or confidence than their predecessors? It is well known that one of the gentlemen in the Council has uniformly opposed every measure adopted by this province for their defence, and that another gentleman exerted all his influence to rivet the forty per poll, and a similar proclamation for officers fees, as the law of the land. This conduct could be no recommendation to sit in our councils, and direct the military force of this province. The transactions of the Convention relative to governor Eden has given great disgust in this and our sister colonies. Governor Eden (among other pieces of ill behaviour) issued his proclamation to regulate and establish the fees of office; this conduct was disapproved by the unanimous voice of the delegates of Maryland, as arbitrary and tyrannical, and the advisers of the measure were voted enemies to this country. Is it not remarkable, that a Convention, composed of many of the same delegates, should now, without any change in their governor's conduct, express "their real wishes for his return to resume the government of this province?"

The times are full of danger, jealousy and fear. The public, it is hoped, will not be offended with the author for giving them information, and expressing his opinion of the public conduct of their rulers.

For he has no wish above
His country's welfare and his country's love.

AN AMERICAN.

E. G. Three delegates attend from nine counties, two from each of them concur in opinion. The province would be bound by eighteen members, though there should be forty-four dissentients.

M. Tilghman, John Beale Bordley, Rob. Goldborough, James Halyday, Rd. Lloyd, Edw. Lloyd, Tho. Smyth, H. Hooper, Dan. of St. Tho. Jenifer, Tho. Johnson, jun, Wm. Pava, Cha. Carroll, barrister, Tho. Stane, Sam. Chaps, Rob. Alexander, and Cha. Carroll, of Corralton, Esqrs.

Dan. of St. Tho. Jenifer, Charles Carroll, barrister, John Hall, jun. Ramsey, Ja. Tilghman, Thomas Smith, and Tho. Redfield Hunt, Esqrs.

Dan. of St. Tho. Jenifer, Charles Carroll, barrister, John Hall, jun. Ramsey, Geo. Plater, James Tilghman, Tho. Smyth, Tho. Redfield Hunt, and Wm. Hays, Esqrs.

CONVENTION, May 11, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes.

G. DUVAL, clk.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, June 10, 1776.
ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVAL, clk.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, June 8, 1776.
RESOLVED, That Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, be set apart for auditing and paying off accounts against the public—all persons therefore, who have just claims, are to attend the Council of Safety on those days, and no other, and are requested to bring their accounts proved or authenticated by proper vouchers.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, assist. clk.

Elk-Ridge, June 19, 1776.
AS Mr. Thom's Dorsey hath thought proper to notify to the public, that I lodged a memorial with the late Convention, part of which reflects on his honour, and that he intends to apply to the next Convention to cleanse and purify it, I am therefore constrained to follow his example, and shall meet him on his own ground.

The public may be also assured, that I shall prove by the testimony of many respectable gentlemen, who were eye witnesses of his flight, every assertion in my memorial relative to Mr. Dorsey.

H. RIDGELY.

N. B. It is earnestly requested that Mr. Dorsey will himself fabricate the next notification he intends for the public, as the public may have a specimen of his lettered abilities as well as of his bravery.

H. R.

June 26, 1776.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 3 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much worn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 23 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward: for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH DUVAL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on Monday the 10th of June, a lousy negro fellow named WILLIAM had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers; 'tis probable he may alter his dress. Whoever takes up the said negro, or secures him in any goal, so as I may get him again, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty shillings, besides what the law allows.

ALEXANDER OGG.

Fig-Point, June 14, 1776.

WANTED.
A GOOD WEAVER: Either a single man or a man with a small family, that will come well recommended, shall meet with encouragement, by applying to

W4 WILLIAM SIMMONS, son of Richard.

Annapolis, June 10, 1776.
WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,
A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and J. J. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.

3w

DENTON JACQUES.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 8th of May, 1776.

June 5, 1776.

THE Subscriber will attend at Talbot county Court-House, on every Tuesday of the week, for the purpose of giving in exchange bills of credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

6w

WILLIAM HINDMAN,
treasurer of the Eastern-shore.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 12, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, the following English servant men, viz.

JOHN FERGUSON (who frequently went by the name of, FOX, from the colour of his hair, it being very red), about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, thin visage, pitted with the small-pox: had on and took with him, when he went away, two check shirts, one osnabrig jacket, one frize ditto, two pair of osnabrig trousers, and a half worn straw hat lined with green silk, and had a green ribbon round the crown.

HENRY PRATT, about 20 years of age, who professes the art of cookery, a little pitted with the small pox, short black hair, very thin visage: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white cloth jacket, one osnabrig ditto, two check shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a new pair of pumps, and an old castor hat.

RICHARD CARRINGTON, about 23 years of age, by trade a cabinet-maker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox, stoops in his shoulders, short light coloured hair; very talkative when in liquor: had on and took with him, when he went away, a short brown cloth coat trimmed with white metal buttons, one bath-coating jacket, one pair of osnabrig trousers, two brown sheeting shirts; he also took with him a silver mounted cutteau with a white bone hilt, the blade very straight and badly polished, and the scabbard half finished.

There was also taken from the Dock the same night, a yellow bottom BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with black bends and gunwales, not finished in the cabin, no hatches; and the sails but indifferent; the fore-sail much longer than the main-sail, the main gaff much too long; the property of Gilbert Middleton, one of the subscribers; and it is supposed that they went off in that boat, as John Ferguson frequently went in her as a hand. It is probable that they may quit the boat and pass for deserters from Lord Dunmore, knowing that such are much countenanced throughout this continent.

Whoever takes up said servants and secures them and the boat, so that the owners may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or if the servants only are taken and brought home, or secured so that the owners may get them again, shall receive ten pounds, or in proportion for any of them, or five pounds for securing the boat, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf

GILBERT MIDDLETON,
or
SHAW & CHISHOLM.

Upper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.

THE subscriber, intending to quit the province as soon as he can bring his affairs into such compass as to be left to an agent, earnestly intreats all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, by giving bond with security for their respective balances. Those who do not comply with this reasonable request, may depend that immediate application will be made to the committee for leave to bring suits against them; and all persons who have claims against him are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and discharged. The different deputy sheriffs of Prince George's county have lists of all balances due to him as sheriff, and should any dispute arise on such balances, and on application to himself he may not be able to satisfy the person about it, he will readily submit such to any one, two or more gentlemen in the neighbourhood where such person lives who disputes them; and, for the ease of those who cannot pay money, he will take tobacco, corn, cattle, horses, sheep, or any thing else they may have to dispose of, that there is the least prospect of turning into cash soon, in discharge of them.

tf

RALPH FORSTER.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro fellow named FLANDERS; he has no toes, and has been used to go by water. Whoever will take him up and bring him home to his mistress shall have three pounds reward, including what the law allows.

ANNE GAITHER.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Phil, who says he belongs to Robert Smith, living in Frederick county; the fellow is well known here, having some time ago lived with one Peter Green of this county, who (as I understand) sold him to said Smith. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

4w

WILLIAM HANSON, sheriff.

Maryland, June 7, 1776.

COMMITTED as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Anthony, who says he belongs to two children of the name of Jones, in Amelia county, Virginia; he says he has been run away ever since the year 1766, and says he has been in several jails in different provinces. This said Anthony appears to be a very cunning artful fellow, pretends to be very religious, and also pretends to be a doctor. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take said Anthony away.

3w

ROBERTSON STEVENS,
sheriff of Dorchester county.

June 11, 1776.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, both hind feet white, a star on his forehead, branded on the near shoulder W, shod before, chafed with collar and traces, a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs, and take him away.

DENTON HAMMOND.

June 5, 1776.

On Monday the 1st of July next, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP Resolution, about twelve months old, has never been out of the bay; square sterned, burthen about 45 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture; an inventory of which may be seen in the hands of the subscriber; lately the property of Mr. James Burtell, Worcester county, and taken by a writ of replevin for James Dick and Stewart.—The money to be paid immediately on the sale.—For further particulars apply to

THOMAS MERRITT, broker.

Calvert county, May 20, 1776.

THE subscriber thinking that the making of linen, cotton, and woollen CLOTHES at all times, especially now, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this province in general, and this part thereof in particular, hath brought from the manufactory of Philadelphia some hands, and has engaged several others, if he finds them wanting, to carry it on in the greatest perfection, has fixed them near his dwelling-house, and in a few days will be ready to weave or spin, in any manner, either of the aforesaid yarns as required; or he will purchase either of the aforesaid materials at a reasonable price, and will pay cash for them.

4w

JOHN WEEMS, jun.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donnall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked CS on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH, Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS, BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small swords, hangers, and cut-throats. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several grots of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.